THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1793. [N° 1623.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

STATE *of* RHODE ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Session, A. D.* 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, *A. D.* 1791, whereby Lodez Bowen, Esq; Commissioner of Loans was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain Description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in Consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his Office until such future Orders should be thereon made as might consist with the Principles of Justice and Equity, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as regards the Detention of those Notes.

It is further Resolved, That the General Treasurer, advertise in all the News-Papers in this State, and in the Gazette of the United States, a Description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a Caution to all Persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury-Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £	s	d
Sept 25*th.*	Sharpe Champlin,	*On demand.*	41	1	5
	Prince Cafe,	Do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles,	Do.	30	9	10
	John Brown,	Do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady,	Do.	51	2	10
	John Okey,	Do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14*th.*	John Reed,	Do.	31	4	
	John Horsley,	Do.	29	0	6
	William King,	Do.	22	19	5
16*th.*	Prince Sayles,	Do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold,	Do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose,	Do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin,	Do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene,	Do.	41	8	6
28*th.*	Joseph Tanner,	Do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon,	Do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe,	Do.	30	11	
	Prince Randal,	Do.	38	11	7
	Joshua Dick,	Do.	29	19	
	William Negro,	Do.	29	5	5
23*d.*	Joseph Hall,	Do.	39	12	
	Benjamin Sprague,	Do.	39	10	6
	Peter Harris,	Do.	38	14	2
28*th.*	Stephen Aldrich,	Do.	22	14	
	William Mac Call,	Do.	35	8	2
	Prince Childs,	Do.	27	12	4
	Leicester Wheeler,	Do.	19	2	
	Pat Hackmet,	Do.	25	14	8
	Abraham Smith,	Do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas,	Do.	41	10	2
	Jack Warden,	Do.	31	0	4
	John Bristol,	Do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed,	Do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister,	Do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks,	Do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway,	Do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans,	Do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry,	Do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene,	Do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5*th.*	Benoni Hunt,	Do.	40	5	
11*th.*	Cato Brown,	Do.	37	5	7
	Affrica Burk,	Do.	27	2	9
	London Slocum,	Do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn,	Do.	27	2	9
13*th.*	Tibbet T. Hopkins,	Do.	41	13	8
17*th.*	Jacob Ned,	Do.	46	0	10
	Bolton Wilbour,	Do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips,	Do.	27	3	
	Ephraim Rogers,	Do.	6	2	3
	Robert Gorsham,	Do.	41	0	10
24*th.*	Robert Howland,	Do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton,	Do.	21	15	
	James Crofs,	Do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly,	Do.	21	0	10
	John George,	Do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal,	Do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power,	Do.	29	4	9
	Benedict Aaron,	Do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden,	Do.	22	18	7
	Cæsar Wetel,	Do.	27	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe,	Do.	29	14	10
	Briftol Luther,	Do.	18	2	3
	John Huffey,	Do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2*d.*	Benjamin Sweet,	Do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney,	Do.	28	15	4
	John Wilson,	Do.	9	0	4
6*th.*	James Mac Sparrow,	Do.	28	16	3
11*th.*	Cato Bourfe,	Do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner,	Do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey,	Do.	28	4	8
Dec 11*th.*	Cornelius Draskill,	*On demand.*	18	4	8
	Pero Finch,	Do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs,	Do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake,	Do.	19	16	11
	Edward Ballerbrooks,	Do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnold,	Do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke,	Do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal,	Do.	12	4	7
13*th.*	George Robbins,	Do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien,	Do.	25	19	2
	Prime Brown,	Do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews,	Do.	33	5	6
	Tack Sisson,	Do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene,	Do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Carter,	Do.	11	6	8
	John Elliott,	Do.	21	0	3
	Reuben Thorp,	Do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall,	Do.	24	11	2
	Thomas Durfee,	Do.	22	11	6
	Daniel Hammon,	Do.	29	0	5
	Richard Hopkins,	Do.	45	3	
	Henry Hazard,	Do.	25	3	3
	Levi Cole,	Do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth,	Do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen,	Do.	74	18	10
23*d.*	William Chadsey,	Do.	13	9	
	Ichabod Simmons,	Do.	4	1	1
	John Brown,	Do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit,	Do.	10	16	4
	William Ackman,	Do.	42	18	
	Jack Coddington,	Do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner,	Do.	8	12	7
	Tony Coyes,	Do.	71	17	10
	John Willson,	Do.	63	16	5
25*th.*	John Gavet,	Do.	60	6	1
	John Garrison,	Do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby Caution all Persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary Proof being made, that they were obtained from the Office by genuine Documents from the Soldiers who performed the Service, to whom the Balances were found due, or from their legal Representatives or Attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General-Treasurer.*

Newport, May 14, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS

On the Excellency of the Republican Character.

EA AUTEM EST GLORIA, LAUS RECTE FACTORUM, MAGNORUMQUE IN REPUBLICAM MERITORUM, QUÆ CUM OPTIMI CUJUSQUE, TUM ETIAM MULTITUDINIS TESTIMONIO COMPROBATUR ——

WHEN Athanaric the judge of the Vifigoths was introduced at the Court of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, after having surveyed, with silent astonishment, the Hippodrome, the superb Palaces, and the splendid and magnificent Churches of Constantinople, he exclaimed with an enthusiastic wonder—"The Roman Emperor is a God upon Earth!"—But when, in an earlier and more perfect age of Roman greatness, the Orator Cineas was sent an Ambassador from Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, to the Senate of that Republic with offers of Peace, after having obtained two victories over them, he was answered in a language which has been imitated in a more recent period by the General of the French armies—"The Roman Republic would not treat with the enemy 'till he withdrew his forces from Italy."—Cineas was astonished at the Reply, and the minion of Despotism, confounded by the awful Majesty of Republican Virtue, returned to his disappointed Master,—"Rome," said he, "is a Temple and her Senators are Gods!"

I have selected these two passages from ancient History in order to illustrate the superior dignity of the Republican to the Monarchial System: The homage which was paid by Athanaric to the exterior magnificence of the Roman Emperor, was referred by Cineas to the majestic virtue of the Roman People. The Barbarian adored the Despot of superb Palaces and splendid Temples; but the Philosophic Orator humbled himself before "the Representative Majesty of the Genius and Intellect of Man."—But how much more divine and exhilerating was the incense which was placed on the altar of Liberty by the hand of the Philosopher, than that which was prostituted at the shrine of a sanguinary Tyrant by a savage barbarian.—The glory derived to the Roman Republic by the short Eulogium of Cineas was not only more lasting, but more splendid than all the adulation which was ever offered to Despotic power from the remotest age of the World to the present time. But the Policy of Rome at that Period was also peculiarly applicable, and in many respects correspondent to the present enlightened State of Mankind, and their prosperity may in a great measure be attributed to the temporary prevalence of those principles which are now by a more complete knowledge of their Nature and Application rapidly gaining ground in the World.

From the expulsion of their Kings to the Election of the Tribunes of the People, the Roman State was governed wholly by the Patrician Order, who engrossed to themselves all the Offices of the State, and all the conquered lands, under the pretence of administering them for the benefit of the Republic.—By these means the Senatorian and Equestrian orders became excessively rich, and practised the most intolerable and unbounded oppression towards the Plebeians—But there is a point at which the meekest patience will stop, and the most servile humility be roused into resistance; and the People of Rome rose at length with an unanimous impulse, and exacted by force a redress of those grievances which their supplications had never been able to meliorate.—They erected popular Representatives, who were denominated Tribunes of the People, whose duty consisted in protecting their Rights and opposing the arbitrary decrees of the Senate.—These Tribunes of the People after a long and turbulent conflict with the Patrician passed the Agrarian law which enacted an equal Distribution of the conquered Lands.—By this measure the People became rich and the Patricians became virtuous—The invidious greatness of Aristocratic power no longer disturbed the quiet of the State, and the complications of Senatorian and Equestrian privilege were harmonized and melted down into a National Union. It was at this crisis that Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, the unrivalled Hero of the age, supported by the arts of Greece and the arms of the hitherto invincible Macedonians, invaded the Territories of Rome, and after two bloody victories was compelled, in the third battle, to acknowledge the superior influence of the Genius of Liberty, and renounce by a precipitate flight those laurels which had been acquired by a long and active life of danger and conquest.

Happy would it have been for the Roman People and their Posterity, if they had seized this opportunity to have established an equal Government; but, unfortunately, they possessed sufficient sensibility to ascertain the existence of the political disease, without sufficient skill to apply a permanent remedy.—Instead of abolishing the Senatorial privileges, they set up a power to counteract its measures, and thus by a continual opposition in the constituent parts of the governmental machine those symptoms of decay were nourished in its vitals, which finally destroyed the Political body, and terminated in a Despotism the most degrading to the human character of any recorded in the annals of History.

On the other hand, the People of France have emancipated themselves from the shackles of opinion and the precedents of antiquity.—They have destroyed the Political System of immemorial ages, and have erected *their* Political and Civil System on the Natural Rights of Man—a System which shall outlast the Records of Time, and STAND INSCRIBED ON THE PILLARS OF ETERNITY! Happy and Glorious Nation! Which has given a new birth to the Faculties and existence of Man!—But happy, beyond all comparison, are those excellent Patriots, who have given to the World an example of a greatness and independence unrivalled by the Scipios, the Fabii, and the Cæsars of Rome, whose Glory was only that of labouring for the immortality of their own fame; while the Patriots of France have laboured for the Happiness of the human race, and amply deserved by their unparralleled exertions the undying honors of the immortal murderer of Cæsar.

"Look then abroad thro' Nature to the range
Of Planets, Suns, and adamantine spheres,
Wheeling unshaken thro' the void immense,
And speak, O Man! Does this capacious scene,
With half that kindling Majesty, dilate
Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose
Resulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
Amidst the crowd of Patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like the eternal Jove
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And made the Father of his country hail!
For lo! the Tyrant prostrate in the dust!
And Rome again is free!"

JULIAN.

May 14th.

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24*th.*	Robert Howland,	Do.	39	3	9
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	James Cross,	Do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly,	Do.	21	0	10
	John George,	Do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal,	Do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power,	Do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron,	Do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden,	Do.	22	18	7
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From the expulsion of their Kings to the Election of the Tribunes of the People, the Roman State was governed wholly by the Patrician Order, who engrossed to themselves all the Offices of the State, and all the conquered lands, under the pretence of administering them for the benefit of the Republic.—By these means the Senatorian and Equestrian orders became excessively rich, and practised the most intolerable and unbounded oppression towards the Plebeians—But there is a point at which the meekest patience will stop, and the most servile humility be roused into resistance; and the People of Rome rose at length with an unanimous impulse, and exacted by force a redress of those grievances which their supplications had never been able to meliorate.—They elected popular Representatives, who were denominated Tribunes of the People, whose duty consisted in protecting their Rights and opposing the arbitrary decrees of the Senate.—These Tribunes of the People, after a long and turbulent conflict with the Patricians, passed the Agrarian law which enacted an equal Distribution of the conquered Lands.—By this measure the People became rich and the Patricians became virtuous—The invidious greatness of Aristocratic power no longer disturbed the quiet of the State, and the complications of Senatorian and Equestrian privilege were harmonized and melted down into a National Union. It was at this crisis that Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, the unrivalled Hero of the age, supported by the arts of Greece and the arms of the hitherto invincible Macedonians, invaded the Territories of Rome, and after two bloody victories was compelled, in the third battle, to acknowledge the superior influence of the Genius of Liberty, and renounce by a precipitate flight those laurels which had been acquired by a long and active life of danger and conquest.

Happy would it have been for the Roman People and their Posterity, if they had seized this opportunity to have established an equal Government; but, unfortunately, they possessed sufficient sensibility to ascertain the existence of the political disease, without sufficient skill to apply a permanent remedy.—Instead of abolishing the Senatorial privileges, they set up a power to counteract its measures, and thus by a continual opposition in the constituent parts of the governmental machine those symptoms of decay were nourished in its vitals, which finally destroyed the Political body, and terminated in a Despotism the most degrading to the human character of any recorded in the annals of History.

On the other hand, the People of France have emancipated themselves from the shackles of opinion and the precedents of antiquity:—They have destroyed the Political System of immemorial ages, and have erected *their* Political and Civil System on the Natural Rights of Man—a System which shall outlast the Records of Time, and STAND INSCRIBED ON THE PILLARS OF ETERNITY! Happy and Glorious Nation! Which has given a new birth to the Faculties and existence of Man!—But happy, beyond all comparison, are those excellent Patriots, who have given to the World an Example of a greatness and independence unrivalled by the Scipios, the Fabii, and the Catos of Rome, whose Glory was only that of labouring for the immortality of their own fame; while the Patriots of France have laboured for the Happiness of the human race, and amply deserved by their unparralleled exertions the undying honors of the immortal murderer of Cæsar.

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Of Planets, Suns, and adamantine spheres,
Wheeling unshaken thro' the void immense,
And speak, O Man! Does this capacious scene,
With half that kindling Majesty, dilate
Thy strong conception as when Brutus rose
Resulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
Amidst the croud of Patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the Father of his country hail!
For lo! the Tyrant prostrate in the dust!
And Rome again is free!"

JULIAN.

May 14th.

Extract from an Enumeration of the Extirpations of Man, since the introduction of Fanaticism, from a late publication in Philadelphia.

THE Hebrews were the first fanatics in the world, that we know of. If we can possibly give credit to their own annals, they alone may dispute with the Spanish conquerors of the new world the glory of being the greatest destroyers of mankind. If we make a calculation of all the infidel blood which they boast of having shed from the famous plagues of Egypt to the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, we may without danger of error, estimate the effects of this carnage (which continued for 1500 years) at five millions of lives. Besides these, they destroyed of their own nation, in obedience to their prophets **********.

[*Here our correspondent proceeds to enumerate the various victories, defeats, massacres, murders, &c. recorded in the scripture history, as the effects of fanaticism, which for obvious reasons we pass over.—The numbers however, at these different periods slaughtered, stand thus* 23000—24000—42000—150,000, *and* 2,000,000, *making in the whole,* 2,239 000.]

The Jewish massacre of the Romans in the Isle of Cyprus, and the Cyrenaic, cost the lives of 220,000 Romans. The world, however, which had been so long proscribed and laid waste by the Jews, was now fully avenged. In the capture of Jerusalem there perished of that nation 1,337,490 men. The revolt of the Messiah Barcochebas was the occasion of 600,000 men losing their lives by the sword or torture.

The persecutions which the synagogue has undergone from the days of the Emperor Adrian till our times, that is to say, for 1500 years; without exaggeration, makes the number of Jews that died of famine and wretchedness, that were hanged, drowned, burnt, &c to be 3,000,000.

The establishment of the Mahometan religion, and its propagation by the Caliphs, by means of fire and sword cost Europe and Asia at least 3,000,000 of persons.

The massacre of the Manichees in Persia, the place of the worship of Ariman and Oromaz, was the death of 200,000 men.

The massacre of the same sect in the Greek empire by an edict of the emperor Theodore, deprived 100,000 men of existence.

The schism of the Donatists, the quarrel about consubstantiation, the dissentions of the Iconoclasts (according to Trenchard) destroyed 360,800.

The seditions occasioned by priests who for many ages disputed the possession of the patriarchat and St. Peter's chair, annihilated at least 20,000.

The massacre of St. Brice, at the lowest estimation, 50,000.

The crusades against the Turks, on the lowest calculations, 2,350,000.

The crusade of the Teutonic knights, who ravaged the countries bordering on the Baltic sea, 100,000

The crusades against the Emperors, 300,000—The massacre of the Albigenses 100,000—The great western schism 50,000

The fanatical war of the Hussites, occasioned by the council of Constance, 150,000.

The establishment of Christianity in America, which according to Las Casas, had occasioned so early as in his time the destruction 12,000,000 of Indian natives, without reckoning those that perished since his days from the same causes as formerly.

The civil war in Japan, in the last century (occasioned by the plots of Catholic priests) 300,000.

The day of St. Bartholomew, 100,000—The massacre of Marindol and de Cabrieres, 18,000—In the massacre of Ireland 200,000—Besides all these, there have been at least one million exterminated of the Vaudois at different periods; and Don Louis de Paramo reckoned an 100,000 persons that had already fallen victims to the inquisition in 1589; and we may fairly treble the number for the two centuries that have elapsed since his time.

The total number, then, of human individuals that have been sacrificed to the cruel spirit of fanaticism, without reckoning those who have perished of misery, vexation, hunger, wounds, &c. received in flying from the vengeance of religious persecutors, amounts to, ****—but my hand trembles while I write, and my bosom heaves with sighs—Yet I must go on; the millions of privileges must be brought to light, that revolted mankind behold what his race has been, what it is, and what it ought not to be in future. The total sum of these incredible victims, is *thirty-three millions, ninety five thousand two hundred and ninety persons*

Ye base worshippers of despotism! ye cruel fanatics, if the recital of so many horrors cannot work a change in your degenerate souls, go to the field of battle, view the bleeding victims of ambition, whose miseries death has not yet terminated; reflect what must be their ideas at those serious moments, when tortured with agony, but yet receiving the breath of life, they are carried in waggon loads from the field of battle to the hospital.—View them in the hospitals, where they are huddled together; see what they undergo in order to preserve a laugh thing existence; and if all this cannot move you, go to the ramparts; observe well the springing of the subterranean mine, which instantly blows thousands into non existence; or to those huge ships on the ocean which in the fury of engaging, allow only a moment between the life of the devoted victims of royal ambition and the most excruciating of all deaths.

We might lead the mind to many other scenes of horror, but it is time to draw the veil over such sanguinary prospects. Who is the man that dares to worship despotism, which is the original cause of all these excesses, or obey the mandates of fanatics who subsist by the blood of their fellow men! Let us repeat to the world what Zoroaster said to the people of the east;

"Citizens, Love each other as brothers; forget injuries; people, suffer the light of science to shine upon you; ye men of wisdom, extend the reign of truth to the ends of the world; men, learn that the finest gift of heaven to your species is *Liberty*."

The great legislator who appeared at the commencement of our vulgar era, said, in effect, no more to men than that we should love God more than ourselves, and them as ourselves.

When reviewing the pages of history, and endeavouring to discover the crimes of philosophers, I thank God that among such as occur, I do not find that they have ever stained the earth with the blood of their fellow men—on the contrary, I see them in every age and country persecuted by the tyranny of kings and the fanatatism of priests; and all, like Socrates, when drinking the poisoned draught, telling the world that religion does not consist in opinions which *must be believed*, but in precepts of morality, which *are to be practised*; that the end of every public institution is to secure an attachment to country; to render the father more dear to the son, the wife to her husband, and above all to persuade men that liberty and equality can alone constitute the happiness of society.

Philadelphia, April 25.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF DIVORCE.

THE new law of divorce by natural consent, has produced in France some very curious effects: Not one of the writers who foretold its consequences anticipated an instance so curious as the following:—

A young woman, an orphan, aged 17, and very rich, had been married about five years to a young man without fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness, and it was with the utmost astonishment that their neighbours and friends heard of their intending, by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law; but their surprize was still greater, when, two or three days after, they saw them married to each other again.

The reason of all this was—that their first union being a love match, the young lady's guardians had consented only upon condition that her whole fortune should be secured to her, so that the husband could engage in no beneficial industry with the capital. They dissolved the marriage by the new law of divorce, and the lady being thereby made mistress of her fortune by being of age, proved her liberality and gratitude, by making her husband master of her fortune, as he was the source of her happiness.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army at Legionville, to an officer in this town, April 23d.

"This day a boat arrived from Fort-Washington, and brings accounts that a parcel of Indians came and carried away seven families from the Little Miami—and that there are great signs of Indians on the river. By a general order of yesterday, the Legion of the United States will go down the Ohio for Fort-Washington in 5 days from this time."

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 8.

"This day brings us accounts of the capture of the [illegible] of war, and 28 sail of merchantmen, in the British channel, by the French. Six sail of the line are immediately expected here."

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

On Thursday afternoon arrived here the French frigate L'Ambuscade, from Rochfort in France, but last from the offing of Charleston, where she landed M. Genet, the new ambassador from the republic. On coming opposite to this city she fired a salute of fifteen guns, which was returned by the artillery on Market-Street wharf—The vessels in general along the wharves had their colours flying in honour of her arrival, and an immense concourse of spectators attended to testify their joy at the sight of this first visit of a ship of war from the free and independent republic of France. This fine frigate mounts 40 guns (Thirty 16 pounders and 10 eight pounders) and is manned with 300 men and 30 boys—Her principal officers are, Citizen Bompard, Captain—Citizens, Bremon, Bourneuf, Lepine, Menus, Renel, Lieutenants. She is ornamented with many republican emblems. Her head and figure on the stern have caps of liberty—the fore top gallant mast is also crowned with the Liberty Cap. The motto on the top armours of the fore mast is—"Enemies of Equality, reform or tremble!"—On the main mast, "Freemen I, behold we are your friends and brethren"—on the mizen mast, "We are armed to defend the rights of man."

Wednesday evening about six o'clock, arrived here the ship La Constante, Joseph Filcovich, Esq. commander, belonging to the Republic of Ragusa, in the Gulph of Venice of 650 tons burthen, pierced for 42 guns, and carries 32 ditto; she left Cadiz the 10th day of October last bound for this port, which she could not make, after which she bore away for Martinico from which place she took her departure, the 2d of April.—The La Constante fired thirteen guns as soon as she dropt her anchor, in honor of the United States, she was answered by the prize brig Little Sarah.

The colours exhibited by this ship is a Representation of the Chief Bishop of Rome, with his book, keys and mitre in a white field.

A number of artists and manufacturers arrived here in the ship Glasgow, from Greenock and have engaged with the directors of the national manufactory at the town of Paterson.

On the 23d of March, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gave his assent to an act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that kingdom and the United States of America.

MAY 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his correspondent in this city, dated March 1st, 1793.

"The celebrated sculptor Mr. Cerachi, who returned from America last summer, arrived at Rome, and soon after his arrival commenced the sculpture of the bust of the President of the United States. The populace being informed thereof, surrounded his house, and threatened him with destruction. He providentially made his escape, and has since arrived safe at Munich."

The arrival of the French Ambassador will soon determine what Part the United States are to take in the present contest of France with the Powers of Europe. His Commission without doubt is explicit, as this Nation seems determin'd to know who are their Friends and who are their Enemies. An acknowledgment of the Republic of France, by these States, is a question that will demand a categorical answer.—The French nation consider the United States, as their Allies; and the Executive of the Union, it is hoped, will treat their Ambassador with that attention which is due to a Representative of so respectable, and powerful a Republic.

May 9. A paragraph basely and falsely calumniating M. de Noailles, lately arrived in this city, has been unguardedly republished in one of our Philadelphia prints from the London TIMES. This gentleman, it is therein insinuated, has secured by dishonourable means, a handsome fortune while a member of the French Constituent Assembly, and he is represented as having flown to this country for refuge. That a London print, violently ministerial, should contain so illiberal a calumny is not wonderful, and the circumstance may be considered rather as an eulogium on the principles and character of this gentleman; but that a stranger, who comes to enjoy among us the happiness our equal laws secure, should feel the stroke repeated from one of our presses is surprizing.

From a very ample fortune indeed, which he possessed before the revolution, he is at present (we have it from good authority) reduced in his circumstances to a bare competency. He made it, however, a voluntary sacrifice to the exigencies of his country—and made not only this sacrifice, but was foremost in devoting his time and talents in the glorious work of the revolution. Foremost he seceded from the party of the nobility in the constituent assembly, and by him the motion was made in that assembly to abolish all privileged orders and distinctions. He afterwards fought his country's battles: But disagreeing at last in politics with the ruling party in France;—incapable of a time-serving change of opinion; conscious of the importance of unanimity in France to resist the power of external foes, he acted as a consistent patriot, withdrew his opinion, resigned his command, and was honourably discharged.

Until the declaration of war with England he resided there, and when that event took place, leaving the enemies of his country, removed to America.

The London paper insinuates, that his departure was sudden and unexpected. So unfounded is this injurious insinuation, that the fact is, he advertised his intention in the very paper that so basely calumniates him.

Justice to the character of a gentleman, to whom the country ought to be grateful for his services during the late war, is the only inducement with the writer of this paragraph to give this plain flatement of facts.

A steer, the property of Jacob Hiltheimer, Esq. of five years five months old, weighed at Mr. Pemberton's hay scales on the 5th of May, 1791, 2356 pounds, and yesterday being again weighed at the same scales turned out 2576 pounds.

May 15. Last night arrived here, the ship L'Argonaut, Capt. Victor Chobert, from China and the Isle of France. This ship belongs to Marseilles, mounts fourteen six-pounders, and was bound to France; but meeting with an American vessel in the European seas, which informed them of the commencement of hostilities, the Captain thought it prudent to bear away for America. Her cargo (which cost 2,000,000 of livres) it is probable will be landed here.

Yesterday morning the privateer schooner Citizen Genet, Arcade Johanna, commander, lately fitted out at Charleston, S. C. anchored before this city. On her cruise from Charleston, to the Capes of Delaware, she captured the ship William of Glasgow, and the brig Active, Capt. Buffet of Bermuda, out 15 days from St. Vincents, with rum, bound for this port. Capt. Ball says that when he sailed, no certain accounts were received of the capture of Tobago.

The privateers lately fitted out at Charleston, obtained the Governor's permission to pass Fort Johnston, which has lately been repaired, mounted with cannon, and a garrison placed therein.

Yesterday arrived the Barque Cæsar, Capt. Bell, in 47 days from Poole, in England, Capt. Bell informs that on Saturday the 4th instant, he fell in with a British frigate off Bermudas; She was standing to the eastward with a convoy of 8 or 10 sail of merchantmen.

By the sloop Driver, Capt. Wilson, we have accounts from Port-au-Prince, of the bombardment of that place by a 74 gun ship and two frigates all the day of the 22d of April, in consequence of the opposition made by the aristocratic faction to acknowledge or treat with the Commissioners from France. This cannonade was answered by the batteries on shore, but those were silenced, and a negociation took place on the 23d [illegible]

Extract from an Enumeration of the Extirpations of Man, since the introduction of Fanaticism, from a late publication in Philadelphia.

THE Hebrews were the firſt fanatics in the world, that we know of. If we can poſſibly give credit to their own annals, they alone may diſpute with the Spaniſh conquerors of the new world the glory of being the greateſt deſtroyers of mankind. If we make a calculation of all the infidel blood which they boaſt of having ſhed from the famous plagues of Egypt to the time of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, we may without danger of error, eſtimate the effects of this carnage (which continued for 1500 years) at five millions of lives. Beſides theſe, they deſtroyed of their own nation, in obedience to their prophets **********.

[*Here our correſpondent proceeds to enumerate the various victories, defeats, maſſacres, murders, &c. recorded in the ſcripture hiſtory, as the effects of fanaticiſm, which for obvious reaſons we paſs over.—The numbers however, at theſe different periods ſlaughtered, ſtand thus* 23000—24000—42000—150,000, *and* 2,000,000, *making in the whole,* 2,239,000.]

The Jewiſh maſſacre of the Romans in the Iſle of Cyprus, and the Cyrenaic, coſt the lives of 220,000 Romans. The world, however, which had been ſo long proſcribed and laid waſte by the Jews, was now fully avenged. In the capture of Jeruſalem there periſhed of that nation 1,337,490 men. The revolt of the Meſſiah Barcochebas was the occaſion of 600,000 men loſing their lives by the ſword or torture.

The perſecutions which the ſynagogue has undergone from the days of the Emperor Adrian till our times, that is to ſay, for 1500 years; without exaggeration, makes the number of Jews that died of famine and wretchedneſs, that were hanged, drowned, burnt, &c to be 3,000,000.

The eſtabliſhment of the Mahometan religion, and its propagation by the Caliphs, by means of fire and ſword coſt Europe and Aſia at leaſt 3,000,000 of perſons.

The maſſacre of the Manichees in Perſia, the place of the worſhip of Ariman and Oromaz, was the death of 200,000 men.

The maſſacre of the ſame ſect in the Greek empire by an edict of the emperor Theodore, deprived 100,000 men of exiſtence.

The ſchiſm of the Donatiſts, the quarrel about conſubſtantiation, the diſſentions of the Iconoclaſts (according to Trenchard) deſtroyed 360,800.

The ſeditions occaſioned by prieſts who for many ages diſputed the poſſeſſion of the patriarchat and St. Peter's chair, annihilated at leaſt 20,000.

The maſſacre of St. Brice, at the loweſt eſtimation, 50,000.

The cruſades againſt the Turks, on the loweſt calculations, 2,350,000.

The cruſade of the Teutonic knights, who ravaged the countries bordering on the Baltic ſea, 100,000

The cruſades againſt the Emperors, 300,000—The maſſacre of the Albigenſes 100,000—The great weſtern ſchiſm 50,000

The fanatical war of the Huſſites, occaſioned by the council of Conſtance, 150,000.

The eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in America, which according to Las Caſas, had occaſioned ſo early as in his time the deſtruction 12,000,000 of Indian natives, without reckoning thoſe that periſhed ſince his days from the ſame cauſes as formerly.

The civil war in Japan, in the laſt century (occaſioned by the plots of Catholic prieſts) 300,000.

The day of St. Bartholomew, 100,000—The maſſacre of Marindol and de Cabrieres, 18,000—In the maſſacre of Ireland 200,000—Beſides all theſe, there have been at leaſt one million extirpated of the Vaudeſe at different periods; and Don Louis de Paramo reckoned at 100,000 perſons that had already fallen victims to the inquiſition in 1589; and we may fairly treble the number for the two centuries that have elapſed ſince his time.

The total number, then, of human individuals that have been ſacrificed to the cruel ſpirit of fanaticiſm, without reckoning thoſe who have periſhed of miſery, vexation, hunger, wounds, &c. received in flying from the vengeance of religious perſecutors, amounts to, ****—but my hand trembles while I write, and my boſom heaves with ſighs—Yet I muſt go on; the miſeries of paſt ages muſt be brought to light, that renovated man may behold what his race has been, what it ſtill is; but what it ought not to be in future. The total amount then of theſe miſerable victims, is *thirty-three millions, ninety five thouſand, two hundred and ninety perſons.*

Ye baſe worſhippers of deſpotiſm! ye cruel fanatics, if the recital of ſo many horrors cannot work a change in your degenerate ſouls, go to the field of battle, view the bleeding victims of ambition, whoſe miſeries death has not yet terminated; reflect what muſt be their ideas at thoſe ſerious moments, when tortured with agony, but yet retaining the breath of life, they are carried in waggon loads from the field of battle to the hoſpital.—View them in the hoſpital, where they are huddled together; ſee what they undergo in order to preſerve a langhuiſhing exiſtence; and if all this cannot move you, go to the ramparts; obſerve well the ſpringing of the ſubterranean mine, which inſtantly blows thouſands into non-exiſtence; or to thoſe huge ſhips on the ocean which in the fury of engaging, allow only a moment between the life of the devoted victims of royal ambition and the moſt excruciating of all deaths.

We might lead the mind to many other ſcenes of horror, but it is time to draw the veil over ſuch ſanguinary proſpects. Who is the man that dares to worſhip deſpotiſm, which is the original cauſe of all theſe exceſſes, or obey the mandates of fanatics who ſubſiſt by the blood of their fellow men! Let us repeat to the world what Zoroaſter ſaid to the people of the eaſt;

"Citizens, Love each other as brothers; forget injuries; people, ſuffer the light of ſcience to ſhine upon you; ye men of wiſdom, extend the reign of truth to the ends of the world; men, learn that the faireſt gift of heaven to your ſpecies is *Liberty.*"

The great legiſlator who appeared at the commencement of our vulgar era, ſaid, in effect, no more to men than that we ſhould love God more than ourſelves, and men as ourſelves.

When reviewing the pages of hiſtory, and endeavouring to diſcover the crimes of philoſophers, I thank God that among ſuch as occur, I do not find that they have ever ſtained the earth with the blood of their fellow men—on the contrary, I ſee them in every age and country perſecuted by the tyranny of kings and the fanatatiſm of prieſts; and all, like Socrates, when drinking the poiſoned draught, telling the world that religion does not conſiſt in opinions which *muſt be believed*, but in precepts of morality, which *are to be practiſed*; that the end of every public inſtitution is to ſecure an attachment to country; to render the father more dear to the ſon, the wife to her huſband, and above all to perſuade man that liberty and equality can alone conſtitute the happineſs of ſociety.

Philadelphia, April 25.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF DIVORCE.

THE new law of divorce by natural conſent, has produced in France ſome very curious effects: Not one of the writers who foretold its conſequences anticipated an inſtance ſo curious as the following:—

A young woman, an orphan, aged 17, and very rich, had been married about five years to a young man without fortune. They had lived in the moſt perfect happineſs, and it was with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that their neighbours and friends heard of their intending, by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law; but their ſurprize was ſtill greater, when, two or three days after, they ſaw them married to each other again.

The reaſon of all this was—that their firſt union being a love match, the young lady's guardians had conſented only upon condition that her whole fortune ſhould be ſecured to her, ſo that the huſband could engage in no beneficial induſtry with the capital. They diſſolved the marriage by the new law of divorce, and the lady being thereby made miſtreſs of her fortune by being of age, proved her liberality and gratitude, by making her huſband maſter of her fortune, as he was the ſource of her happineſs.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army at Legionville, to an officer in this town, April 23d.

"This day a boat arrived from Fort-Waſhington, and brings accounts that a parcel of Indians came and carried away ſeven families from the Little Miami—and that there are great ſigns of Indians on the river. By a general order of yeſterday, the Legion of the United States will go down the Ohio for Fort-Waſhington in 7 days from this time."

BALTIMORE, May 10.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 8.

"This day brings us accounts of the capture of the Fury ſloop of war, and 28 ſail of merchantmen, in the Britiſh channel, by the French. Six ſail of the line are momently expected here."

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

On Thurſday afternoon arrived here the French frigate L'Ambuſcade, from Rochfort in France, but laſt from the offing of Charleſton, where ſhe landed M. Genet, the new ambaſſador from the republic. On coming oppoſite to this city ſhe fired a ſalute of fifteen guns, which was returned by the artillery on Market-ſtreet wharf—The veſſels in general along the wharves had their colours flying in honour of her arrival, and an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators attended to teſtify their joy at the ſight of this firſt viſit of a ſhip of war from the free and independent republic of France. This fine frigate mounts 40 guns (Thirty 16 pounders and 10 eight pounders) and is manned with 300 men and 30 boys—Her principal officers are, Citizen Bompard, Captain—Citizens, Bremon, Bourneuf, Lepine, Menus, Renel, Lieutenants. She is ornamented with many republican emblems. Her head and figure on the ſtern have caps of liberty—the fore top gallant maſt is alſo crowned with the Liberty Cap. The motto on the top armours of the fore maſt is—"Enemies of Equality, reform or tremble!"—On the mizen maſt, "Freemen! behold we are your friends and brethren"—on the mizen maſt, "We are armed to defend the rights of man."

Wedneſday evening about ſix o'clock, arrived here the ſhip La Conſtante, Joſeph Fiſcovich, Eſq. commander, belonging to the Republic of Ragula, in the Gulph of Venice of 650 tons burthen, pierced for 42 guns, and carries 22 ditto; ſhe left Cadiz the 10th day of October laſt bound for this port, which ſhe could not make, after which ſhe bore away for Martinico from which place ſhe took her departure, the 2d of April.—The La Conſtante fired thirteen guns as ſoon as ſhe dropt her anchor, in honor of the United States, ſhe was anſwered by the prize brig Little Sarah.

The colours exhibited by this ſhip is a Repreſentation of the Chief Biſhop of Rome, with his book, keys and mitre in a white field.

A number of artiſts and manufacturers arrived here in the ſhip Glaſgow, from Greenock and have engaged with the directors of the national manufactory at the town of Paterſon.

On the 23d of March, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gave his aſſent to an act for facilitating the trade and intercourſe between that kingdom and the United States of America.

MAY 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam to his correſpondent in this city, dated March 1ſt, 1793.

"The celebrated ſculptor Mr. Cerachi, who returned from America laſt ſummer, arrived at Rome, and ſoon after his arrival commenced the ſculpture of the buſt of the Preſident of the United States. The populace being informed thereof, ſurrounded his houſe, and threatened him with deſtruction. He providentially made his eſcape, and has ſince arrived ſafe at Munich."

The arrival of the French Ambaſſador will ſoon determine what Part the United States are to take in the preſent conteſt of France with the Powers of Europe. His Commiſſion without doubt is explicit, as this Nation ſeems determin'd to know who are their Friends and who are their Enemies. An acknowledgment of the Republic of France, by theſe States, is a queſtion that will demand a categorical anſwer.—The French nation conſider the United States, as their Allies; and the Executive of the Union, it is hoped, will treat their Ambaſſador with that attention which is due to a Repreſentative of ſo reſpectable, and powerful a Republic.

May 9. A paragraph baſely and falſely calumniating M. de Noailles, lately arrived in this city, has been unguardedly republiſhed in one of our Philadelphia prints from the London TIMES. This gentleman, it is therein inſinuated, has ſecured by diſhonourable means, a handſome fortune while a member of the French Conſtituent Aſſembly, and he is repreſented as having flown to this country for refuge. That a London print, violently miniſterial, ſhould contain ſo illiberal a calumny is not wonderful, and the circumſtance may be conſidered rather as an eulogium on the principles and character of this gentleman; but that a ſtranger, who comes to enjoy among us the happineſs of equal laws ſecure, ſhould feel the ſtroke repeated from one of our preſſes is ſurprizing.

From a very ample fortune indeed, which he poſſeſſed before the revolution, he is at preſent (we have it from good authority) reduced in his circumſtances to a bare competency. He made it, however, a voluntary ſacrifice to the exigencies of his country—and made not only this ſacrifice, but was foremoſt in devoting his time and talents in the glorious work of the revolution. Foremoſt he ſeceded from the party of the nobility in the conſtituent aſſembly, and by him the motion was made in that aſſembly to aboliſh all privileged orders and diſtinctions. He afterwards fought his country's battles: But diſagreeing at laſt in politics with the ruling party in France;—incapable of a time-ſerving change of opinion; conſcious of the importance of unanimity in France to reſiſt the power of external foes, he acted as a conſiſtent patriot, withdrew his opinions, reſigned his command, and was honourable diſcharged.

Until the declaration of war with England he reſided there, and when that event took place, leaving the enemies of his country, removed to America.

The London paper inſinuates, that his departure was ſudden and unexpected. So unfounded is this injurious inſinuation, that the fact is, he advertiſed his intention in the very paper that ſo baſely calumniates him.

Juſtice to the character of a gentleman, to whom the country ought to be grateful for his ſervices during the late war, is the only inducement with the writer of this paragraph to give this plain ſtatement of facts.

A ſteer, the property of Jacob Hiltheimer, Eſq; two five years five months old, weighed at Mr. Penrich's hay ſcales on the 5th of May, 1792, 2356 pounds, and yeſterday being again weighed at the ſame ſcales turned out 2576 pounds.

May 15. Laſt night arrived here, the ſhip L'Argonaut, Capt. Victor Chobert, from China and the Iſle of France. This ſhip belongs to Marſeilles, mounts ſixteen ſix-pounders, and was bound to France; but meeting with an American veſſel in the European ſeas, which informed them of the commencement of hoſtilities, the Captain thought it prudent to bear away for America. Her cargo (which coſt 2,000,000 of livres) it is preſumable will be landed here.

Yeſterday morning the privateer ſchooner Citizen Genet, Arcade Johanna, commander, lately fitted out at Charleſton, S. C. anchored before this city. On her cruiſe from Charleſton to the Capes of Delaware, ſhe captured the ſhip William of Glaſgow, and the brig Active, Capt. Baſſet of Bermuda, out 15 days from St. Vincents, with rum, bound for this port. Capt. Baſſet ſays that when he ſailed, no certain accounts were received of the capture of Tobago.

The privateers lately fitted out at Charleſton, obtained the Governor's permiſſion to paſs Fort Johnſon, which has lately been repaired, mounted with cannon, and a garriſon placed therein.

Yeſterday arrived the Barque Cæſar, Capt. Bell, in 47 days from Poole, in England, Capt. Bell informs that on Saturday the 4th inſtant, he fell in with a Britiſh frigate off Bermudas; She was ſtanding to the eaſtward, with a convoy of 8 or 10 ſail of merchantmen.

By the ſloop Driver, Capt. Wilſon, we have accounts from Port-au-Prince, of the bombardment of that place by a 74 gun ſhip and two frigates all the day of the 22th of April, in conſequence of the oppoſition made by the ariſtocratic faction to acknowledge or treat with the Commiſſioners from France. This cannonade was anſwered by the batteries on ſhore, but thoſe were all ſilenced, and a negociation took place on the 23th &c.

14th, which was finished the next morning, when the aristocrats were brought to a proper submission, and 4 of the ringleaders were taken on board the ship of war, called the America, of 74 guns, and hanged. This has restored tranquility to the island, and they are all republicans again, notwithstanding the attempts made by the emissaries to disaffect them from the cause of Liberty and Equality.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

Viscount de Noailles, lately arrived at Philadelphia in the Pigou, was a member of the French constituent assembly, and left his country after the revolution of the 10th of August. He is said to come with the intention of settling here, and brings the means, to the amount of 1,500,000 livres.

MAY 14.

The schooner Charming Betsey, Capt. Art, arrived here on Saturday from Charleston, S. Carolina, which she left the 25th ult. The French Ambassador was there when Capt. Art left it, the prizes have been sold, or rather ransomed, as the original proprietors became the purchasers, some few natives of France, who had resided at Charleston, procured commissions from M. Genet, and were fitting out privateers, two of which were ready for a cruize, and one of them sailed in company with Capt. Art out of port.

BOSTON, May 18.

FROM PORTSMOUTH, May 15.

Capt. Samuel Briard arrived here last evening from Tobago, which he left the 21st April, and brings the following Intelligence.

That on the 14th of April, a body of forces, consisting of His Britannic Majesty's 9th and 60th regiments, and a corps of Artillery, arrived at Grand Coveland Bay, in the Trusty 60 gun ship, the Nautulus and many Sloops of War, two King's brigs, and two transports, from Barbadoes, all under the command of Admiral Lafoney, and Major-General Cuyler. They immediately landed, and marched over to Port Louis (about 7 miles) and at half past three in the morning of the 15th, stormed the fort, after summoning the commander (Gen. Mantle) to surrender, which he refused: There was a heavy firing for an hour, from the fort, when it was carried sword in hand. On the French part, were 9 killed, 14 wounded, and 285 taken prisoners, 80 of whom were regular troops, the remainder sailors from French ships, and French inhabitants. The English lost 7 killed, and 18 wounded; among the latter is Gen. Cuyler, in the arm, but not badly. The Fairy sloop of war was to sail on the 22d for England with the prisoners.

BRITISH PORTS OPEN.

In addition to the above, letters by Capt. Briard, inform, that the islands of St. Christopher, Grenada, and Antigua, were opened for the importation of lumber and provisions in American vessels: And that on Friday 18th May, in lat. 38. 40. long. 68 20. spoke a British Frigate Andromeda, Capt. Salisbury, of 32 guns, cruizing on this coast. The officer who came on board Capt. Briard's vessel, informed, that the Winchelsea Man of War was also cruizing in these seas.—The Andromeda had been 44 days from England.

In consequence of the opening of the ports of the British islands, two vessels have sailed from Portsmouth, for St. Kitts, with produce and lumber.

The Extraordinary Commission of Gaudaloupe, the 4th March last, decreed, "That the ports of Basseterre and Pointe-Apitre will be freely opened to the vessels of the United States of America.

That said vessel will have liberty to export in return for their cargoes all kind of colonial produce, paying however the local duties, and those called Domaine, accident.

The Assembly of St. Lucy, has decreed, "That coming from the 17th March all the ports of the island shall be opened to all neutral vessels."

PROVIDENCE, May 18.

Monday last arrived here, the ship General Washington, Capt. Dennison, in five months from Canton, with a valuable cargo.

Capt. Dennison touched at St. Eustatia, and confirms the account of the taking of Tobago by the British; it was reported at St. Eustatia, that the English admiral had declared the port of Tobago free for Americans for one year.—Capt. Baily, in a sloop owned at New York, by Messieurs J. P. Mumford and Co. was seized by the French at Tobago, a few days before the island was captured.—On Saturday last Capt. Dennison spoke the sloop Mayflower, Capt. Elisha West, four days out from New Bedford.

Capt. Pardon Sheldon, in the ship Rising-Sun, of this Port, and Capt Grey, in the Columbia, of Boston, were at Canton when the General Washington sailed. Capt. Sheldon was to sail in about 10 days after Capt. Dennison.

At the annual meeting of the Providence Society, for abolishing the Slave-Trade, &c. held yesterday, Edward Howell was chosen President; John Dorrance, Vice-President; Moses Brown, Treasurer; Thomas Arnold, Secretary; David Howell, Thomas Arnold, Nathaniel Lyman, Samuel Sampson, James Burrill, and Benedict Arnold, Counsellors; Elisha Olney, William Almy, Oziel Wilkinson, Nicholas Brown, John Mawney, and James Ellis, Standing Committee; Thomas Arnold, Vinson, Samuel Vinson, Benjamin Hadwen, Stephen Hopkins, Obadiah Peck, and John Wheeler, Correspondent Committee.

Last evening Dr. Hopkins delivered a discourse at the Baptist meeting house, before the Abolition Society, from Mark xvi. 15, "*Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.*"

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq; is elected Governor, and the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, of the State of Connecticut.

The Supreme Court of the State of New-York, which met on the 16th of April, finished their session the 4th inst.—Joel Sawyer White, indicted for forging a Bank bill of the United States, was found guilty, and received sentence of death, to be executed on the 13th of June.—Jo. Webb (alias Josiah Stiles) and Isaac Storr Hutchinson, accomplices with White in passing Branch Bank bills of the United States, remain for trial.

NEWPORT, May 21.

THOMAS MOOR, Esq; His Britannic Majesty's Consul for this State, his Lady and Daughter, arrived in Town on Tuesday last.

There are Letters received by the last Arrivals from Amsterdam, of the Date of April 3d. They give but little political Information, owing to the various and contradictory Accounts which are in constant Circulation there.—They confirm the retrogade Movements of the French Arms; but how far they do not say.

On the 21st ult. was ordained, by the Right Reverend Samuel Provoft, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopalian Church in New-York, Doctor WALTER CLARKE GARDINER of South-Kingstown, Narragansett.

MARRIED.]—At Jamestown, Mr. DANIEL STANTON of South Kingstown, to Miss RHODA HOPKINS, Daughter of Mr. ——— Hopkins.

—At Providence, SAMUEL SAMPSON, Esq; to Miss BETSY SNOW, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Snow.

—At Rehoboth, Capt. OLIVER FULLER, to Miss ELIZA ROOME.

DIED.]—On her Passage from Charleston to this Port, Mrs. PENELOPE BOONE, Wife of Mr. THOMAS BOONE of North Kingstown, in the 27th Year of her Age.

—At Albany, the 29th of April last, Mrs. LYDIA COLLINS, Wife of Captain William Collins, and Daughter of Col. Isaac Dayton, of this Town, in the 42d Year of her Age, of a Cancer in her Breast, leaving four small Children and a beloved Husband to bemoan their irretrievable Loss, and is greatly lamented by her Friends and Acquaintance.

—At Lisbon, the 20th of January last, THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq; formerly a Consul of the United States.

—Drowned, at New-Bedford, on the 13th Instant, Mr. CHARLES CHURCH, senior.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Snow Peat, Vilett,	Havannah
Snow Sukey, Wolfe,	Ditto
Sloop Good Intent, Dennis,	Ditto
Schooner Betsy, Burr,	St. Thomas
Schooner Diadana, Hathaway,	Dighton
Sloop Lilly, Negus,	New York
—— Diana, Baxton,	Portland
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Polly, Bliss,	Richmond
—— Nancy, Allin,	New-York
—— Elizabeth, Sisson,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Gardner,	Bath
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Patty, Maxwell,	Baltimore
Sloop Ranger, Gladding,	Boston
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
—— Betsy, Bowen,	Pepperelborough
—— Abigail, Tew,	Dighton
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
Brig Betsy, Cozzens,	Pasquatank
Brig Hannah, Almy,	St. Croix
Sloop Friendship, Webster,	New York
—— Neptune, Borden,	Machias
Brig Rebecca, Taylor,	New York

Just imported, by

Stephen Deblois,

From London, Bristol and Holland,

A GENERAL Assortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the most reasonable Terms.—Also, Japanned TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of ANTHONY SHAW, late of Exeter, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, who is appointed Administrator to said Estate by the Honourable Town-Council of the Town of Exeter.

JAMES CLARKE.

Exeter, May 15, 1793.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Christopher Ellery

HAS FOR SALE,

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

situate in Hopkinton,

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ECLIPSE.

To Cover the ensuing Season, at the Stable of ROBERT POTTER, jun. at Little-Rest,

THE beautiful dark brown Horse ECLIPSE, owned by ASA POTTER, raised in the State of New-York, Three Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high and well proportioned, moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the best made covering Horse that has been kept in the State of Rhode-Island for Ten Years past.——He is remarkable sure for Colts, and his Colts equal to any on the Continent.——The Terms are *Thirty Shillings* to ensure a Foal, *Twenty one Shillings* the Season, and *Eighteen Shillings* the Leap.—Good Attendance will be given, and good Pastures for Mares.

South Kingstown, May 1, 1793.

FEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this Season at Howland's Ferry, in Portsmouth, until Monday Three o'Clock, P. M. the 20th inst. then at the Stable of Simeon Wilbor, in Little-Compton, until Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 26th inst. then at Howland's Ferry until Sunday Four o'Clock, P. M. the Ninth of June; then at the aforesaid Wilbor's, until Sunday Five o'Clock the 16th of June, then at Howland's Ferry until Monday following Five o'Clock, the First of July; then at the said Wilbor's until Monday Morning Five o'Clock the Eighth of July; then at Howland's Ferry until Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 21st of July; then at Wilbor's, as aforesaid, until Tuesday Morning Four o'Clock the 30th of July; then at Howland's Ferry the Remainder of the Season.——*The Price will be Twenty Shillings* by the Season, and a *Guinea* for a warranted Colt; the Mares coming over Howland's Ferry, from the Main, will be served gratis.——FEARNOUGHT is a beautiful Bay, full Fifteen Hands high, Fifteen-Sixteenths Blood, and for general Points equal to any Horse in the United States; sired by the noted bay MOLTON, grandsired by the WILDAIR; his Dam was an elegant Mare, sired by the TRUE BRITON; his Colts in general have proved large, elegant, and of great speed.

TILLINGHAST ALMY,
ANDREW M'CURRY, jun.

Portsmouth, May 9, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHANIEL COTTERELL, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

BENJ. REMINGTON,
JAMES CARR.

Jamestown, May 7, 1793.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

SARAH COTTERELL, Administratrix.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-street, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

French Indigo.

DAVID NASON,

At his Shop in Thames-street, opposite the Store occupied by Messrs. MASON & MALBONE,

INFORMS the Public and his Customers in particular, That he has for Sale a small Quantity of FRENCH INDIGO of the first Quality, superior to any ever imported into this State, *cheap for Cash.*

Newport, May 6, 1793.

…th, which was finiſhed the next morning, when the …riſtocrats were brought to a proper ſubmiſſion, and 4 … the ringleaders were taken on board the ſhip of war, …alled the America, of 74 guns, and hanged. This …as reſtored tranquility to the iſland, and they are all …epublicans again, notwithſtanding the attempts made …y the emiſſaries to diſaffect them from the cauſe of Li…erty and Equality.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

Viſcount de Noailles, lately arrived at Philadelphia … the Pigou, was a member of the French conſtituent aſſembly, and left his country after the revolution of the 10th of Auguſt. He is ſaid to come with the inten…ion of ſettling here, and brings the means, to the …mount of 1,500,000 livres.

MAY 14.

The ſchooner Charming Betſey, Capt. Art, arrived …ere on Saturday from Charleſton, S. Carolina, which …he left the 25th ult. The French Ambaſſador was there …hen Capt. Art left it, the prizes have been ſold, or …ather ranſomed, as the original proprietors became the …urchaſers, ſome few natives of France, who had reſided …t Charleſton, procured commiſſions from M. Genet, …nd were fitting out privateers, two of which were rea…y for a cruize, and one of them ſailed in company with …apt. Art out of port.

BOSTON, May 18.

FROM PORTSMOUTH, May 15.

Capt. Samuel Briard arrived here laſt evening from Tobago, which he left the 21ſt April, and brings the …ollowing Intelligence.

That on the 14th of April, a body of forces, conſiſt…ng of His Britannic Majeſty's 9th and 60th regiments, …nd a corps of Artillery, arrived at Grand Coveland Bay, in the Truſty 60 gun ſhip, the Nautulus and …airy Sloops of War, two King's brigs, and two tranſ…orts, from Barbadoes, all under the command of Ad…iral Laſoney, and Major-General Cuyler. They …mmediately landed, and marched over to Fort Louis (about 7 miles) and at half paſt three in the morning …f the 15th, ſtormed the fort, after ſummoning the …ommander (Gen. Mantle) to ſurrender, which he re…uſed: There was a heavy firing for an hour, from the …ort, when it was carried ſword in hand. On the …rench part, were 9 killed, 14 wounded, and 285 taken …riſoners, 80 of whom were regular troops, the remain…er ſailors from French ſhips, and French inhabitants. The Engliſh loſt 7 killed, and 18 wounded; among …he latter is Gen. Cuyler, in the arm, but not badly. The Fairy ſloop of war was to ſail on the 22d for Eng…land with the priſoners.

BRITISH PORTS OPEN.

In addition to the above, letters by Capt. Briard, …nform, that the iſlands of St. Chriſtopher, Grenada, …nd Antigua, were opened for the importation of lum…er and proviſions in American veſſels: And that on Friday 10th May, in lat. 38. 40. long. 68 20. ſpoke …he Britiſh Frigate Andromeda, Capt. Salisbury, of 32 …uns, cruizing on this coaſt. The officer who came on …oard Capt. Briard's veſſel, informed, that the Win…helſea Man of War was alſo cruizing in theſe ſeas.— The Andromeda had been 44 days from England.

In conſequence of the opening of the ports of the Britiſh iſlands, two veſſels have ſailed from Portſmouth, for St. Kitts, with produce and lumber.

The Extraordinary Commiſſion of Gaudaloupe, the 19th March laſt, decreed, "That the ports of Baſſa…terre and Pointe-Apitre will be freely opened to the veſ…ſels of the United States of America.

That ſaid veſſel will have liberty to export in return for their cargoes all kind of colonial produce, paying however the local duties, and thoſe called Domaine, d'occident.

The Aſſembly of St. Lucy, has decreed, "That reckoning from the 17th March all the ports of the Iſland ſhall be opened to all neutral veſſels."

PROVIDENCE, May 18.

Monday laſt arrived here, the ſhip General Waſhing…ton, Capt. Donniſon, in five months from Canton, with a valuable cargo.

Capt. Donniſon touched at St. Euſtatia, and confirms the account of the taking of Tobago by the Britiſh fleet; it was reported at St. Euſtatia, that the Engliſh Admiral had declared the port of Tobago free for Americans for one year.—Capt. Baily, in a ſloop own…ed at New York, by Meſſieurs J. P. Mumford and Co. was ſeized by the French at Tobago, a few days before the iſland was captured.—On Saturday laſt Capt. Donniſon ſpoke the ſloop Mayflower, Capt. Eliſha Weſt, four days out from New Bedford.

Capt. Pardon Sheldon, in the ſhip Riſing-Sun, of this Port, and Capt Grey, in the Columbia, of Boſton, were at Canton when the General Waſhington ſailed. Capt. Sheldon was to ſail in about 10 days after Capt. Donniſon.

At the annual meeting of the Providence Society, for abolishing the Slave-Trade, &c. held yeſterday, David Howell was choſen Preſident; John Dorrance, Vice-Preſident; Moſes Brown, Treaſurer; Thomas Arnold, Secretary; David Howell, Thomas Arnold, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Sampſon, James Burrill, and Lyndon Arnold, Counſellors; Eliſha Olney, William Almy, Oziel Wilkinſon, Nicholas Brown, John Maw…ry, and James Ellis, Standing Committee; Thomas Robinſon, Samuel Vinſon, Benjamin Hadwen, Stephen Hancock, Shubael Peck, and John Wheeler, Correſpond…ing Committee.

Laſt evening Dr. Hopkins delivered a diſcourſe at the Baptiſt meeting houſe, before the Abolition Society, from Mark xvi. 15, "*Go ye into all the world, and preach the goſpel to every creature.*"

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq; is elected Governor, and the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Eſq; Lieute…nant Governor, of the State of Connecticut.

The Supreme Court of the State of New-York, which met on the 16th of April, finiſhed their ſeſſion the 4th inſt.—Joel Sawyer White, indicted for forging a Bank bill of the United States, was found guilty, and receiv…ed ſentence of death, to be executed on the 13th of June.—Jo. Webb (alias Joſiah Stiles) and Iſaac Storr Hutchinſon, accomplices with White in paſſing Branch Bank bills of the United States, remain for trial.

NEWPORT, May 21.

THOMAS MOOR, Eſq; His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul for this State, his Lady and Daughter, arrived in Town on Tueſday laſt.

There are Letters received by the laſt Arrivals from Amſterdam, of the Date of April 3d. They give but little political Information, owing to the various and contradictory Accounts which are in conſtant Circu…lation there.—They confirm the retrogade Movements of the French Arms; but how far they do not ſay.

On the 21ſt ult. was ordained, by the Right Reverend Samuel Provoſt, Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopalian Church in New-York, Doctor WALTER CLARKE GARDINER of South-Kingſtown, Narraganſet.

MARRIED.]—At Jamestown, Mr. DANIEL STAN…TON of South Kingſtown, to Miſs RHODA HOPKINS, Daughter of Mr. ——— Hopkins.

—At Providence, SAMUEL SAMPSON, Eſq; to Miſs BETSY SNOW, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Snow.

—At Rehoboth, Capt. OLIVER FULLER, to Miſs ELIZA ROOME.

DIED.]—On her Paſſage from Charleſton to this Port, Mrs. PENELOPE BOONE, Wife of Mr. THO…MAS BOONE of North Kingſtown, in the 27th Year of her Age.

—At Albany, the 29th of April laſt, Mrs. LYDIA COLLINS, Wife of Captain William Collins, and Daughter of Col. Iſaac Dayton, of this Town, in the 42d Year of her Age, of a Cancer in her Breaſt, leaving four ſmall Children and a beloved Huſband to bemoan their irretrievable Loſs, and is greatly lament…ed by her Friends and Acquaintance.

—At Liſbon, the 20th of January laſt, THOMAS BARCLAY, Eſq; formerly a Conſul of the United States.

—Drowned, at New-Bedford, on the 13th Inſtant, Mr. CHARLES CHURCH, ſenior.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, May 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Snow Peat, Vilett,	Havannah
Snow Sukey, Wolfe,	Ditto
Sloop Good Intent, Dennis,	Ditto
Schooner Betſy, Burr,	St. Thomas
Schooner Diadana, Hathaway,	Dighton
Sloop Lilly, Negus,	New York
—— Diana, Buxton,	Portland
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Polly, Bliſs,	Richmond
—— Nancy, Allin,	New-York
—— Elizabeth, Siſſon,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Gardner,	Bath
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Patty, Maxwell,	Baltimore
Sloop Ranger, Gladding,	Boſton
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
—— Betſy, Bowen,	Pepperelborough
—— Abigail, Tew,	Dighton
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
Brig Betſy, Coffens,	Paſquatank
Brig Hannah, Almy,	St. Croix
Sloop Friendſhip, Webſter,	New York
—— Neptune, Borden,	Mathias
Brig Rebecca, Taylor,	New-York

Juſt imported, by

Stephen Deblois,

From London, Briſtol and Holland,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.—Alſo, Japann'd TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ALL Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of ANTHONY SHAW, late of Exeter, de…ceaſed, are hereby required to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make Payment to the Subſcriber, who is appointed Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate by the Hono…rable Town-Council of the Town of Exeter.

JAMES CLARKE.

Exeter, May 15, 1793.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAK…ERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Chriſtopher Ellery

HAS FOR SALE,

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

ſituate in Hopkinton,

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ECLIPSE.

To Cover the enſuing Seaſon, at the Stable of ROBERT POTTER, jun. at Little-Reſt,

THE beautiful dark brown Horſe ECLIPSE, owned by ASA POTTER, raiſed in the State of New-York, Three Quarters Engliſh, upwards of Sixteen Hands high and well proportioned, moves with Elegance and Eaſe, and is the beſt made covering Horſe that has been kept in the State of Rhode-Iſland for Ten Years paſt.——He is remarkable ſure for Colts, and his Colts equal to any on the Continent.——The Terms are *Thirty Shillings* to enſure a Foal, *Twenty one Shillings* the Seaſon, and *Eighteen Shillings* the Leap.—Good Attendance will be given, and good Paſtures for Mares.

South Kingſtown, May 1, 1793.

FEARNOUGHT

WILL cover this Seaſon at Howland's Ferry, in Portſmouth, until Monday Three o'Clock, P. M. the 20th inſt. then at the Stable of Simeon Wil…bor, in Little-Compton, until Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 26th inſt. then at Howland's Ferry until Sunday Four o'Clock, P. M. the Ninth of June; then at the aforeſaid Wilbor's, until Sunday Five o'Clock the 16th of June, then at Howland's Ferry until Mon…day following Five o'Clock, the Firſt of July; then at the ſaid Wilbor's until Monday Morning Five o'Clock the Eighth of July; then at Howland's Ferry until Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 21ſt of July; then at Wilbor's, as aforeſaid, until Tueſday Morning Four o'Clock the 30th of July; then at Howland's Ferry the Remainder of the Seaſon.——The Price will be *Twenty Shillings* by the Seaſon, and a *Guinea* for a warranted Colt; the Mares coming over Howland's Ferry, from the Main, will be ſerved gratis.——FEARNOUGHT is a beautiful Bay, full Fifteen Hands high, Fifteen-Sixteenths Blood, and for general Points equal to any Horſe in the United States; ſired by the noted bay MOLTON, grandſired by the WIL…DAIR; his Dam was an elegant Mare, ſired by the TRUE BRITON; his Colts in general have proved large, elegant, and of great ſpeed.

TILLINGHAST ALMY,
ANDREW M'CURRY, jun.

Portſmouth, May 9, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of NATHANIEL COTTERELL, late of ſaid Jamestown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Notify all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by ſaid Council.

BENJ. REMINGTON,
JAMES CARR.

Jamestown, May 7, 1793.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate are re…queſted to make Payment to

SARAH COTTERELL, Adminiſtratrix.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours ſhe has for many Years paſt experienced, and to inform them that ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may viſit the Town of Newport the enſuing Seaſon, any ſmall Family may be accommodated with a Part of the Houſe ready furniſh…ed, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her Houſe is large and commodiouſly ſituated for the Purpoſe of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames ſtreet, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

French Indigo.

DAVID NASON,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite the Store occu…pied by Meſſrs. MASON & MALBONE,

INFORMS the Public and his Cuſtomers in particu…lar, That he has for Sale a ſmall Quantity of FRENCH INDIGO of the firſt Quality, ſuperior to any ever imported into this State, *cheap for Caſh.*

Newport, May 6, 1793.

INSCRIPTION *for the* MONUMENT *of a young* LADY.

COME, Refignation! wipe the human tear
Domeſtic anguiſh drops o'er virtue's bier;
Bid ſelfiſh ſorrow huſh the fond complaint,
Nor from the God ſhe lov'd detain the ſaint.

Truth, meekneſs, patience, honour'd ſhade! were thine,
And holy hope, and charity divine:
Tho' *theſe* thy forfeit being could not ſave,
Thy *faith* ſubdu'd the terrors of the grave.

O! if thy *living* excellence could teach,
Death has a ſofter emphaſis of ſpeech;
In death thy laſt, beſt leſſon ſtill impart,
And write, PREPARE TO DIE, on every heart.

For SALE, by
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
Oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST Engliſh, White, Red, } Lead,
Stone, Spruce, } Yellow, Spaniſh Brown, Engliſh Ochre, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Caſk, Cwt. or ſmaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe, Prueſſian Blue, Vermilion, Varniſh,
Patent Yellow, Leaf Gold, White Vitrol.
Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon.
Spirits Turpentine.

A large Aſſortment of Painters Bruſhes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Houſe Ditto,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Cash or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

THE Managers of PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the Drawing of the Fourth Claſs will *poſitively* commence on the laſt Monday in May, inſt.—All who are in Arrears for Tickets, in the 1ſt, 2d, or 3d Claſſes, will particularly oblige them by calling and diſcharging the ſame, ſo that they may be enabled to pay the Prizes on Demand.

TICKETS *in the above Lottery may be had of Meſſrs.* THOMAS TOWNSEND *and* STEPHEN PIERCE.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.—May 8, 1793.

THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, Cabinet Maker, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, on the ſecond Monday in June next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Gibbs & Channing

Have juſt imported from the MANUFACTORIES,

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among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Caſſimeres; Shalloons; Tammies; Morcens; Taboreens; Calicoes; Dimities; Muſlins; Muſlinets; Fuſtians; Jeans; ſtriped Naukeens; Nankinetts; Waiſtcoat Patterns; Hoſiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have alſo for Sale,

Beſt Port-au-Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Ruſſia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of
ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,
Amongſt which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5/. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſaimeres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14½d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates.

Said GREENE reſpectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Cuſtomers, in Town and Country, and hope to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY the 23d of May, (inſtant) at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the lower End of the Main-ſtreet,

The Lot of Land where the Diſtil-Houſe of Deacon COGGESHALL formerly ſtood.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO LET,

A large commodious Houſe, in the Main Street, occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaiſe-Houſe, Garden, &c. For Terms apply to CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to the aforeſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingſtown, May 11, 1793.

Juſt received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A SMALL Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parſnip; Scarlet and Purple Radiſh; Buſh and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

He has alſo for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

And an elegant Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Geneva, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSE BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Cash.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the beſt Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The higheſt Price is given by him, for GOLD and SILVER.

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BAILEY's much approved PATENT STEAM JACKS for roaſting of Meat—the Machine extremely well calculated for the Uſe and Convenience of Families—Thoſe Perſons inclining to purchaſe may ſee the ſaid Machine in Motion at the Shop of the Subſcriber, where the ſame will be exhibited on Trial.

WILLIAM LANGLEY.

Newport, April 20, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER
JOHN MANCHESTER. } Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. JOSEPH DORR, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worceſter, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of AARON LOPEZ, late of Leiceſter, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent,—hereby give Notice, Six Months longer are allowed them by ſaid Judge to bring in their Claims from the 7th of February inſt. and that they will attend that Buſineſs at the Blue Grapes Tavern, kept by Col. DUDLEY Cook, State-ſtreet, BOSTON, on the firſt Wedneſday in each Month following.

Boſton, Feb. 7, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of CLARKE BROWN, late of Newport, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time limited by ſaid Council.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY BROWN, Executrix.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

INSCRIPTION *for the* MONUMENT *of a young* LADY.

COME, Refignation! wipe the human tear
Domeſtic anguiſh drops o'er virtue's bier;
Bid ſelfiſh ſorrow huſh the fond complaint,
Nor from the GOD ſhe lov'd detain the ſaint.

Truth, meekneſs, patience, honour'd ſhade! were thine,
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Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
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Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
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Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
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Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
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Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Geneva, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
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ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER. } Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. JOSEPH DORR, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worceſter, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of AARON LOPEZ, late of Leiceſter, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent,—hereby give Notice that Six Months longer are allowed them by ſaid Judge to bring in their Claims from the 7th of February, inſtant, and that they will attend that Buſineſs at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, kept by Col. DUDLEY Coit, in State-ſtreet, BOSTON, on the firſt Wedneſday in each Month following.

Boſton, Feb. 7, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of CLARKE BROWN, late of Newport, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time limited by ſaid Council.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY BROWN, Exec.

Newport, May 6, 1793.